TO OTH SUBSCRIBERS.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1857.

BYMP. ISBAIR. E. JAMPS, No. 182 Scath Tenth street, Philadelphia is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wx. H. WELF. JOHN COLLINS, JAMES DISSON, E. W. MILLY, ALBERT, R. B. JAMES, THES. D. NICK, R. W. MOSSIGON, E. W. WILLY, WX. I. WATESHAY, ALSE, H. CLISCKY, D. K. MCSENS, BEN. F. SWAIN, T. ASMIKAN, and F. DAYS.

EXPMIR. HEAVY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabania, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennassee, assisted by JAMES O. LEWIS, NO. I Harrison street, Cincinnati, Gibio, is our general callecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by G. J. Thongas, Wilsiam H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chilles, Rossica Mossos, and Rightan Linguic. Receipts of either will be good. Mr. Isnani E. James, No. 182 South Touth str

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Edmund M. Hastings, receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Alabama, vice Thomas Welsh, re-

Rowland O. Hammond, postmaster at Akron, Ohio, vice E. W. Perrin, resigned.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The public had become apprized during the past week that a correspondence of a peculiar character had taken place between a number of clergymen and others of the North and the President of the United States in relation to political affairs in Kansas. What purported to be copies or extracts from this correspondence having found their way into the news pipers, we deemed it proper that such a publication of it should be made as would relieve all doubt in the public mind as to its genuineness. To this end we called upon the President yesterday, who has furnished us with copies, and kindly consented to their publi-

This correspondence, we are well satisfied, will be read with the deepest interest by all classes of men. It will show that that restless and meddlesome spirit which heretofore prompted the three thousand and fifty clergymen of the North to interfere in the legislation of Congress, is still as rampant and pertinacious as ever, and that it is perpetually seeking for opportunities to interfere in those purely political and governmental matters, that are not properly embraced within the sphere of their professional duties. And it will also show, with what dignity and crushing effect the President has replied to these reverend and importment intermeddlers, and exposed their ignorance of facts, and the flimsiness of their arguments. All thinking men, of every shade of political opinion, who are not absolutely blinded by fanatical prejudice, will agree in the opinion that the letter of the President is, in its whole scope and spirit, worthy of the just character of his whole life, and worthy of the executive head of this great nation. If any, heretofore, doubted his true position on the Kansas question, they can doubt no longer. His language and his policy are clear and unmistakable. Let the country North and South, rest assured that that policy, as he has announced it, will be carried out, and that the constitution of the United States, and the established laws in Kausas and elsewhere, will be fully and faithfully executed. The pious men, therefore, who are the authors of the memorial, and who seem so deeply interested in political affairs, may continue to pray "that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our constitu-

But we shall reserve to another time, our opinion and comment, on the character and spirit of this pompous memorial, and of the conduct and motives of those who thus persist in thrusting it, and themselves, on the public attention.

To his Excellency James Buchanan, PRESUMENT Of the UNITED STATES

THE UNDERSONED, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Ex-

ellency this their MEMORIAL The fundamental principle of the constitution of the

United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers.

We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Gov.

Walker, of Kausas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of laws not their own, nor of the United Star laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your ex nal character, as violating in its derogation of our national character, as violating in as most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union.

We call attention further to the fact that your excelency is, in like manner, held up to this nation, to all man kind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying wa against [a portion of] the United States" by employing arm as to uphold a body of men, and a code of enact ments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election nor sanction, nor consent, of the people of the

mestly represent to your excellency that we als have taken the oath to obey the constitution; and your the prayer that ALMIGUTY GOD will make your adminis on an example of justice and beneficence, and with Its terrible majesty protect our people and our constitut

NATH'L W. TAYLOR, THEODORE D. WOOLSEY HENRY DUTTON, CHARLES L. ESGLISH, J. H. BROCHWAY, ELI W. BLAKE, ELI IVES, B. SILLIMAN, JB., N. SILLIMAN, JB.,
NOAH PORTER,
TROMAS A. THACUMI,
J. A. DAVINFORT,
WORTHINGTON HOOKER,
PHILOS BLAKE,
E. K. FOSTER,
C. S. LYBAN,
JOHN A. BLAUF,
JOHN A. BLAUF JOHN A. BLAKE, WM. H. RUSSELL, A. N. SKINNER, HORACE BUSHNELL, JOHN BOYD, CHARLES ROBINSON HENRY PECK,

DAVID SHITH J. HAWES, JAMES F. BARCOCK, G. A. CALHOUN, E. R. GILBERT, LEONARD BACON, H. C. KINGSLEY, B. SILLIMAN, EDWARD C. HERRICK CHABLES IVES, WM. F. EUSTIS, JR., ALEX. C. TWINING JOSIAH W. GIRBS, ALFRED WALKER, JAMES BREWRIER,
STEPHEN G. HUBBAR
HAWLEY OLMSTRAD,
SEAGROVE WM. MAG AMOS TOWNSHID, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, DAVID M. EMITH.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1857 GENTLEMES: On my recent return to this city, after fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio rough the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character. I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases. and to give it an answer.

You first ascert that "the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political intitutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the grief and astonishment that I should have violated this power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing principle, and, through Gov. Walker, have employed an "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas Hartford Convention, Illegal and dangerous combinations laws not their own, nor of the United States, but have such as that of the Topeka convention, will not be dis which it is notorious, and established apon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And, as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am stitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be re-possely held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation sisted and put down by the whole power of the govern-

of our national character, as violating in its most essential

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and, if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence."

You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed congravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should isting sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good. charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this prelimi-nary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this my high station without the continued support of Divine prove to be your case, it will present a memorable exam-ple of the truth that political projudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical Providence; yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render mean humble instrument in restoring peace and facts. To these facts let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the presidential of-fice, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of

in all its branches was in full operation. A governor, secretary of the Territory, chief justice, two associate

justices, a marshal, and district attorney had been ap pointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and

consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the judiciary

were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had pre-

viously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the territorial legislature and of the laws

cial duties Congress had recognised this legislature in dif-

ferent forms and by different enactments. The delegate

elected to the House of Representatives, under a territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day

previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the gov-

other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was

my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? to

protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were de-

overturned by force?—in the language of the constitu-tion, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?"

It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered

military force to Kansas, to act as a posse comitates in aid-ing the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which !

need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been

cers of a like character impotent to execute the process

and judgments of courts of justice established by Con-

gress, or by the territorial legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself

to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the peo-ple! And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the

people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the

United States;" and for doing which you have denoun-

else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would

you have desired that I should abandon the territorial

illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil wa

and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deployed? This would, indeed, have been to violate my

oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the charac

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending

military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the

civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our

the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballo

grievances-undertook to create an independent govern-

ment for themselves. Had this attempt proved success

ful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing gov-

stituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This

was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for

a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to es-

tablish a separate government within its chartered limits

for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imag-larry, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried

nto execution, would destroy all lawful authority and pro-

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of af-

fairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it

to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any

Perritory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to

leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regu-

natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be ad-

mitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union,

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kan-

sas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been

eriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sov-

ereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its

enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it what-soever is recognised to be property by the common con-stitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents of

such Territory—proceed to frame a State constitu-tion, then it is their right to decide the important

question for themselves whether they will continue, mod

ify, or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone,

does this question belong, free from all foreign interfer

In the opinion of the territorial legislature of Kansas

the time had arrived for entering the Union, and the

accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the pur

pose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and

just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every bone fide inhabitant of the Territory;" and, for the purpose of preventing fraud, and the intrusion of cit-

izens of near or distant States, most properly confin-this right to those who had resided therein three month

previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was

presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the

Territory, to whatever organization they might have pre-viously belonged, to participate in the election, and to

express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question

to resist the regular territorial government. They re-

fused either to be registered or to vote; and the mem

bers of the convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a consti-

tution for themselves and their posterity; and in the

it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the Uni-

ted States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the con-

stitution, and in protecting the "bona fide inhabitants"

qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument

in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall

be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

will not be employed except to resist actual aggressic

or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the

Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the

turbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker that the troops

state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas

of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still con-

with or without slavery, as their constitution may pre-

only to the constitution of the United States

domestic institutions in their own way, subject

country.

duce universal anarchy.

But let the blame fall upon the heads of the

Whence did this necessity arise ! A portion of

the certain American remedy for the redress of all

nent, prescribed and recognised by Congress, and sub-

rnment, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to

ced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, who

demned had I left the marshal and other offi

ned either to rule or ruin? to prevent it from being

ernment of Kansas as well established as that of

sed by them; but at the time I entered upon my offi

armony among the people of the several Sta Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government Yours, very respectfully,

Rev. DAVID SMITH, D. D.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Rev. NATUANIEL W. TAYLOR, D. D. Rev. TERODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., LL. D. Hon HENRY DEPRON

nt. In performing this duty I shall have the app

by exerting your influence in allaying the ex-

tion of my own conscience, and, as I humbly

my God.

Rev. J. HAWES, D. D., and others.

A SECOND MONEY PANIC According to the newspapers, New York has been visited by a second money panic, but not quite so evere or mischievous as one would infer from the exaggerated rumors which have reached the public through the irresponsible medium of the telegraph. The second crash is thus noticed in the money article of last Tuesday's issue of the New York Journal

"The Mechanics' Banking Association of this city, an institution with a reputed capital of \$632,000, whose customers were chiefly among mechanics, builders, and small traders, several days ago found themselves expanded beyond prudent limits, and were obliged to call upon the larger city banks to rediscount a portion of their bills the larger city hanks to rediscount a portion of their bills receivable. On Saturday they were again short, and, as noticed by us this morning, the banks again responded to their call. This brought the institution under the notice of the clearing house committee, who last night met at the bank to make an examination of its affairs. The examination was less satisfactory than hoped for, and a deficiency of \$78,000 was discovered in the cash. This deficiency was traced, it is said, to the paying teller, and a warrant was obtained for his arrest. The committee at once suspended the institution from the privilege of exchanging at the Clearing House, and notified all the banks to that effect. In consequence of this the bank stopped payment this morning. The circulation (about \$200,000) is abundantly secured by New York State stocks, and the notes will be received by the city banks as usual. The deposites will probably be paid in full, as it can hardly be that the capital is entirely consumed, although the bills receivable will be less available than those held by most of the other banks, as many of the customers are needy borrowers who will find it difficult to obtain accommodations elsewhere until the market to obtain accommodations elsewhere until the market becomes much easier. In addition to the deficiency in the becomes much easier. In addition to the deficiency in the accounts of the teller, as stated above, we understand that a loan of \$50,000, made by the cashier, is among the suspended debts. The deficiency is therefore \$125,000. The teller holds securities, we understand, for the \$78,000, which, it is reported, he has merely loaned on his own account, but these are not immediately avail-

"The action of the Clearing House at such a time as this is productive of much confidence, as every bank is there scrutinized, and, if it falters, its affairs are subjected to a rigorous examination. This rule was relaxed slightly in the case when this institution above named was first assisted, but will now be faithfully adopted.

"Upon the heel of the above announcement came the report of the suspension of Messes. Eache & Co., bankers and bullion dealers. This house has always ranked high in credit and respectability, but was involved in a large loan to the Ohio Life and Trust, and found it utterly impossible to obtain any money upor, a most abundant st ply of securities. We also learn that Messrs. Adam Breckingham, a very respectable firm doing a western cauking husiness, and a produce and grain commission mainess, have been obliged to suspend.

"The arrival of the Illinois will now be looked for

UNITED STATES OF AUSTRALIA

Great, and to some extent successful, efforts have een made by the dominant leaders in Australia to form a confederation of the colonies under a central or federal department, organized on the plan of the United States. The party in favor of this change in the government of the colonies obtained last year the ascendency in the local Parliament, but it will be seen from the following paragraph, which we find in the London Star of August 15th, that their republican zeal has met with a repulse from the home gov-

"A correspondence is printed between the Australian colonists in London and the colonial office on the sub-ject of a federal association of the Australian colonies. The correspondence comprises a memorial, urging on her Majesty's government the importance of at once introcolonies to form a federal assembly, and an answer stating that Mr. Labouchere has attentively considered this important cubject, but that he is of opinion that her Majesty's government ought not to introduce a measure of this character. Copies of the correspondence are to be sent to the several governors of the Australian colonies. Then follows a letter expressing the regret of the association at the delay which will be occasioned by the proposed reference to the several governors, and a circular despatch, enclosing the above correspondence, with an expression of the strong sense entertained by her Majesty's government of the importance of the subject to which it relates." embly, and an answer stating

SUGAR DUTIES IN THE ZOLLVEREIN.

We stated some weeks since that the Zollverein conference lately in session had under discussion a proposition to raise the duties on foreign and domestic, or beet-root sugar, and we published at length the details of this proposition. We are now informed by a commercial correspondent at Berlin that the conference has closed without coming to any result on the question. There was no opposition to an advance in duty on beet-root sugar to 71 silbergros the quintal, but the difficulties surrounding the question of duties on colonial (foreign) refined sugar, and of the premium on exporting colonial sugar (raw) refined in Germany, could not be settled. Hanover would consent to what was required on the two last points only on the condition that beet-root-sugar duty was raised to 84 silbergros; and the consequence was that the whole negotiation broke down.

SETTLED AT LAST

The telegraph informs us that the conference committee appointed by the two conventions to write a constitution for Minnesota made a report on Monday last in their respective branches, which was adopted. But one constitution will be submitted to the people

In an opinion published in the Monthly Law Reorter for August, contained in a letter from Caleb shing, Attorney General, to Mr. McClelland, late Secretary of the Interior, it is held, that when a river the boundary between two nations, its natural channel continues to be the boundary, notwithstanding any change of its course by gradual accretion or decretion of either bank; but if the course be changed abruptly into a new bed by irruption or avulsion, then the deserted river bed becomes the boundary.

St. Paul, with a population of 12,000 spuls, has not a single fire-engine, a foot of hose, a fire-bucket, nor a single public well or cistern!

THE PROPOSED NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

The enemics of the democratic principle have been nce human governments were established, in their exertions to overthrow it, because it recogused equality of personal rights among citizens, and sought the greatest good to the greatest possible number of the people. A complete history of the democracy will prove the truth of this statement, Under our federal constitution the evidence is abundant, while current events leave nothing in doubt. Know-nothingism limits its sympathies to those born within the boundaries where our federal constitution is supreme, tarning a deaf car and blind eye to all others. Black-republicanism, being far-sighted, is horror stricken with distant objects, and unobservant of those in its own vicinity. It can writhe and groun at the involuntary servitude it has not seen, while it wholly overlooks its own inhuman and unmitigated tyramny at home. It stands aghast at light labor in the cotton and rice fields, while it fails to notice the severities of the half-paid, oppressive, and the severities of the half-paid, oppressive, and tyrannic servitude in cities, and especially in manufacturing establishments, where hundreds are crowded into limited, unventilated spaces. While their vision is clear as to their own interests, they are blind to everything which does not promote them. They can work their free-hired employees to the verge of physical prostration, and console their sympathies by an unmeaning and heartless declaration of sympathy for distant imaginary evils which they have never seen.

The efforts of both of these parties have thus far proved abortive as to the great purposes of their organization. The one is "among the things lost on earth," and the other is leaving only its shadow behind, as an indication where dark error has walked abroad under the banner of false pretences.

They have recently made an invention, which would be patentable if new and useful, which it is not. It is simply this, however the specification may cover it up in words, so as to vary the claim, if necessity shall so dictate, all assumptions growing out of birth-place and religion are to be quietly overbank whigs, that every consideration of principle will be lost in that of selfishness, and that they may rise into power upon that of distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, if not of the whole public revenue. The principle involved is simply this: The managing men hope to induce all others to believe that taxation from customs and public lands, to be that taxation from customs and public lands, to be expended to secure opposition to the democratic party, will be a public blessing; than which no greater absurdity was ever proclaimed. Knownothings, black republicans, and all others opposed to the democracy are preparing to abandon every other consideration, however much lauded heretofore, and to adopt this one, based upon selfish considerations, as well as upon unconstitutional principles, to wit, that of plunder through our national institutions. This is the basis of the new party. It is the chain which is expected to bind the abolitionists and all other opposition together, and to give concerted direction to their future labors. It is expected to secure harmony of Banks and H. Winter Davis, and the supporters of the Richmond Whig, Charleston Mercury, New Orleans Delta, and New York Tribune, Evening Post, and Albany Journal. Upon this one point, distribution, all enemies of the democracy can easily-nay, naturally-combine for a common purpose. They, by a common impulse, seek power by the use of the public treasury, without regard to the public good. Public plunder is the only tie binding this new party together, and without it the history of the past shows that it cannot long exist. Whether the people are to be cheated into this new scheme for destroving the democratic party remains to be deter mined by their own intelligence and correct judgment in relation to constitutional rights and policy, and the wishes of the people relative to their constitutional rights. The following, from the Richmond Whig, is a specimen of the plan for the proposed new organization:

"But, as we have said, when the admission of shall proteically con-fude the whole controversy on the vex-ed subject of slavery, neither we nor any southern man could then have the slightest hesitation in co-operating with any man or set of men at the North upon a plat-form made up of other issues and new measures. For exform made up of other issues and new measures. For example: in the matter of a distribution of the public lands among all the States, would we not be justified in stending shoulder to shoulder with anybody—even with those who may have been known heretofore as the rankest and most uncompromising of black republicans? We surely would; and so in regard to any other measure or principle which has no necessary or legitimate connexion with any projects or designs against the constitutional rights of the South."

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

The numerous friends of the Hon. James J. Faran, of Ohio, will be delighted to learn that he has been induced to assume the editorial management of the Cincinnati Enquirer, a paper hitherto known as an able and efficient organ of the democracy, and which in his hands is destined to secure a deeper hold upon the confidence and respect of the democratic party. Mr. Faran is a gentleman of marked ability as a writer; of large experience in the political affairs of the country; and of tried and approved fidelity to the principles of the democratic party. Enjoying the confidence of his party, capable as a journalist, and popular as a man, it would be strange indeed if he did not meet, in the enterprise in which he has embarked, a large share of pecuniary and political

We have been requested by Mr. Horatio King to say that he was not only totally ignorant, but he had not the slightest suspicion, of the character of the ommunication from Professor Silliman and others to the President : that it came to him through the mail from a person unknown to him, accompanied by a respectful note requesting him to see it safely delivered to the President; and that he accordingly

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

APPORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE. Important Decision.-Subjoined is the decision of the Attorney General in the case of Joseph L. Heywood, late

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

More than twenty thousand dollars of this claim are

More than twenty thousand dollars of this claim are for conveying the judges of the Territory to and from the places of holding the supreme and district courts. A numerous guard was provided, and part of the account is for the pay of the men who composed it. The hire of the horses, wagons, and other means of transportation for the guard is also charged. To this is added the price of provisions, forage, and medicine, and the expense of teams to haul them, as well as carriages for the judges themselves. The sum total is swelled by a great many curious items, which it would be hard to classify.

Items, which it would be hard to classify.

These expenses are within the law, so far as they are extraordinary expenses, for they are very extraordinary both in amount and character. But they are not the expenses of a ministerial officer. The expenses of a judge on his way to court are his own expenses, and he cannot call them the expenses of a ministerial officer merely because he allowed the marshal to hire his carriage and servants, and to pay his bills on the road. The large sums which these journeys seem to have servants, and to pay his bills on the road. The large sums which these journeys seem to have cost makes no difference, since the law does not cover expenses of a judicial officer, however extraordinary they may happen to be. If the marshal had furnished to each of the judges a single horse, and made a claim upon the government for the use of them, he would have had a case just the same in principle as that which he has in fact presented. The legal merits of the case are not any better because it is for twenty thousand instead of a hundred deblars.

ollars.

Another objection to this claim is equally fatal—the expenses were not incurred by the marshal in executing the laws of the United States. The act of Congress con looked and passed by under the blinding glare of the new light that is about to be shed upon the know-nothings and black republicans. Those awful lines which divide the free and slave States are to pass away like the dissolving views of the chemical showman, while the whole political atmosphere is to be changed into substantial piles of silver and gold, elevated upon the principles of distribution. While the enemies of democracy disagree as to everything else, it is expected by all of the law any more than a juror when he answers to his name, a witness when distribution. While the enemies of democracy disa-gree as to everything else, it is expected by all of them, whether know-nothings, black republicans, or bank whigs, that every consideration of principle will be lest in that of sulfabrages and the distributions of his duty by going into court is not an execu-

until it is done in and by the proper court duly organized with a querum of judges on the bench, in regular service, and a record made of their decision. The exclusive evi-dence of this will be the certificate of the clerk, attested by the scal.

Some of these expenses might be allowed if they wer

properly taxed, but the greatest part of them are of a character which would exclude them, however they might

nticated.

I am, most respectfully, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Zmzibar Soda Ash. A correspondent at Zanzibar, u der date of March 31, writes "that the two American mercantile firms at that place are introducing soda ash fo ture labors. It is expected to secure harmony of action with Giddings and Humphrey Marshall, and back of duties in the United States."

Tariff of 1857 .- On appeal, the Secretary of the Tre ry has decided that the collector of the port of Philadelphia properly charged a duty of 15 per cent, on the articles of import known as "chlorate of potash" and "sal

The Secretary of the Treasury has also affirmed the decisions of the collectors of Boston and New York assess ing a duty of nineteen per cent on "refined borax;" and firmed the decision of the latter assessing a duty of twenty-four per cent. on "filberts," and four per cent. on

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

quantity, the law makes provision for indemnity upon other lands. Patents are not issued for lands selected as indemnity, but, upon the tracts being approved by the Secretary, the title vests in virtue of the second section of the act of May 26, as that law declares that such indemnity-lands are to be held upon the same tenure and upon the same terms for the support of schools as section sixteen and the issuing of patents, of course, becomes necessary. The proper entries in such cases, however, are nade upon the books of local land offices, so as to prevent interference and secure the title to the school au-

MANY DEPARTMENT The Naval Courts of Inquiry .- These courts have been

carranged as follows : Court No. 1 consists of Commodore Lavellette, nodore Mercer, and Captain Adams; and Charles H Winder judge advocate

Court No. 2 consists of Captain McKean, Captain Pop and Captain Van Brunt; and Charles Abert, judge adve

Court No. 3 consists of Commodore Storer, Co dore Stringham, and Captain Goldsborough; and R. R. Little, judge advocate. These courts will reassemble on Monday next.

WAR DEPARTMENT Death of an Army Officer.—Captain John H. Greland, 4th artillery, died at Fort Myers, Florida, August 17,

The Overland Mail .- We learn that an agent of Post Office Department will shortly leave this city for New York for the purpose of facilitating the transportaion of the California overland mail.

We learn (says the Burlington, Vermont, Free Pre from undoubted authority that Mr. Neering, of Orwell, while in town on Saturday last, sold his Black Hawk colt, Addison, six years old, to Messrs, Pierce and Penn, of Bellville, Illinois, for five thousand dollars. This horse is of a beautiful black color, large in size, of fine form and graceful action. Though he is not one of the fastes of the Black Hawks, still he trots a three-minute gait with ease, full fast en ugh, we think, for ordinary purposes. The high prices that have been paid for our best breeds of horses within the past few years should stimulate all our breeders to breed from the very best of our stock, as it costs no more to raise good colt than it does to raise

sent it, together with said note, to the President's private secretary, stating in a note also to the secretary that he was ignorant of the contents of the package.

The planked streets afford shelter to myriads. They gambol about the streets at night, and hold private parties at every doorstep, scampering across the sidewalk at your approach, frequently dedging under your feet, and it is not rare to tread upon them. One generally kicks half a dozen saide in an evening promenade, and spends half the time in quicting nervous ledies.

MR. EVERETT UPON LANGUAGE AND THE TELL GRAPH

The following is an extract from an oration delivered by Mr. Everett on the inauguration of the Washington University at St. Louis :

Washington University at St. Louis:

"Such is language, the representative of thought. Dwell upon it, I pray you, a moment longer; it is a great mystery of our being. By the use of a few written or printed lines on paper, so like each other that, in languages with which we are unfamiliar—witness a Malay or a Japanese manuscript—there seems scarce any difference between them; this unseen, intangible, mysterious mental essence, compared with which a perfurne, sound, a lunar rainhow is gross and material, expresses itself to the eye by the gentle impulse, the soft vibrations which the his impart to the classic air it expresses itself to the car. I impure to the classic air it expresses itself to the car. I impure to the spoken word duration, I translate it into writing give the spoken word duration, I translate it into writing the might a vital emphasis. by the gentic impulse, the soft vorations which the lips impart to the classic air it expresses itself to the car. To give the spoken word duration, I translate it into written character; to give the written sign a vital emphasi, I translate it into vocal speech. By one divine art, the dead letter, charged with a living meaning sounds through echoling halls, and wins or storms its way to synpathetic hearts; by another, the fleeting wavelets of the air are chrystalized into a most marvellous permanence and become imperishable gens of thought, whose lasten no lapse of thine can obscure; while, by the union doth, this incomprehensible being, the mind, gently weed from the vestal chambers of our immost nature, comes forth like a bride adorned for her lordly spouse, the world; clad in the rich vesture of conversation, of argument, of eloquence, of poetry, of song; to walk with him the busy or the secluded plaths of life; to instruct and delight the living generations—thereal essences as they are, to outlive columns of brass and pyramids of graulte; and to descend in clernal youth the unending highways of the ages.

"Does it seem much that the skill of men has, in these latter days, contrived the means of communicating itselfices of themselvent."

"Does it seem much that the skill of men has, in these latter days, contrived the means of communicating intelligence almost with the rapidity of thought across the expanse of continents and beneath the depth of oceans by the electric wire? That a message despatched from Boston at mid-day will so far out-travel the sun as to reach St. Louis an hour before he arrives at that median it is much, and we contemplate with just amazement the wonderful apparatus which, when laid down, as sooner or later it perhaps will be, so as to connect the three continents, may, by possibility, send the beginning of such a sentence as I am now pronouncing ground the terraqueous globe and return it to the lips of the speaker before he had completed its utterance. But this amazing apparatus is but another form of language; it transmits intelligence only as it transmits words. It is like speech, like the press, another piece of machiner. ratus is but another form of language; it transmits in-telligence only as it transmits words. It is like speech, like the pen, like the press, another piece of machiner, by which language is conveyed from place to place. The really wonderful thing is language itself, by which though is made sensible, and communicated from mind to mind, not only in the great living congregation of the civilized world for the time being, but through the vast general assembly of the ages, by which we are able at this me-ment, not only to listen to all the great utterances which express the thoughts and emotions of the present day throughout the world, but to soar with Milton to the green fields of Paradise in the morning of creation.

express the thoughts and emotions of the present dey throughout the world, but to soar with Milton to the green fields of Paradise in the morning of creation; to descend with Dante to the depths of penal woe; to liste to the thunders of Tully and Demosthenes, and, by the golden chain of etymology, trace the affinity and descent of nations back through the labyrinth of the past, almost to the cradle of the race.

"I hold in my hand a portion of the identical electrical cable given me by my friend, Mr. Peabody, which is now in progress of manifacture, to connect America with Europe. I read upon it the following words: 'A part of the submarine electric telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs, Glass & Co., of London, for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to connect St. John's, Newfoundland with Valencia, Ireland, a distance of sixteen hundred and forty munitical; or nineteen hundred statute miles. Does it seem all but incredible to you that intelligenes should travel for two thousand miles, along those elender copper wires, far down in the all but fathendess Atlantic, never before penetrated by aught pertaining to humanity, save when some foundering vessel has plunged with he hapless company to the eternal silence and darkness of the abyes? Does it seem, I say, all but a miracle of art, that the thoughts of living men—the thoughts that we think up here on the earth's surface, in the cheerful light of day—about the markets, and the exchanges, and the seasons, and the elections, and the retties, and the wars. think up here on the earth's surface, in the cheerfal light of day—about the markets, and the exchanges, and the seasons, and the elections, and the treaties, and the war, and all the fond nothings of daily life, should cloth themselves with elemental sparks, and shoot with feer speed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, from hemisphere to hemisphere, far down among the uncouth monsters that wallow in the nether seas, along the week monsters that wallow in the nother seas, along the wreck-paved floor, through the oozy dengeons of the rayles deep; that the last intelligence of the crops, whose dan-cing tassels will in a few months be coquetting with the west wind on these boundless prairies, should go flashing along the slimy decks of old sunken galleons, which have been rotting for ages; that messages of friendship and love from warm living bosoms should burn over the cold green bones of men and women, whose hearts, once as warm as ours, burst as the eternal gulfs closed and roared over them, centuries age? Behold another phe-nomenon of a surety not less surprising—an intellectual roared over them, centuries ago? Behold another phe-nomenon of a surety not less surprising—an intellectual electrical telegraph—if I may so call it—not less mar-vellous. The little volume which I hold in my hand con-tains the two immortal pooms of Homer, those world-re-nowned strains which one of the imperial minds of our race, not far from thirty centuries ago, poured forth in the delighted cars of heroic Greece, while the softest down of youth was upon the cheek of its young nation-ality—those glowing colden legands, that dity—those glowing golden legends—that soverath of Achilles, which

shall burn unquenchal Until the eternal doom shall be

the parting of Hector and Andromache -a scene of which the parting of flector and Andromache—a seers of which the said experience of three thousand years could not add one image of tenderness and sorrow; the threats of Jupiter to the awe-struck gods, while every peak of Olympus was ablaze with his leaping thunders; the pitcors supplications of agod Priam, kiasing the hand and bathing with his tears the feet of the cruel chieftain who had ged the torn body of his noble son thre the Ilian walls; the weary and sorrowful warnings Ulysses, which every subsequent age of mankind has traced with delight—these all, like the cunningly-Ulysses, which every subsequent age of mankind has retraced with delight—these all, like the cunningly-imprisoned airs of a musical box, breathe to us in one pereunial strain of melody from within the covers of this small volume. By the simple agency of twenty-four little marks, stamped on the written or the printed page, the immortal legend has flashed down to us through the viciositudes of empires and eras; across the vast expanse of enlightened and benighted periods of history; from region to region, from his own rocky lislet in the Eggan to shores unknown, undreamed of by him; beneath the overwhelming billows of three thousand years, where peoples whole have sunk; and it now binds together, by the golden wires of intellect and taste, the minds of Europe and America; at this meridian of their refinement, with the mind of every intervening age of literary culture, back to the cradle of infant Greece. And while, at our places of education, we diligently investigate the wonderful properties of matter developed in the phenomena of the physical world, shall we not, my friends, deem a portion of our time and attention well bestowed upon the miracles of the word, written and spoken—the phenomena of language, which lie at the foundation of all our intellectual improvement, of all our literature and science; in a word, of all mitoual communication between man and man?"

*April 22, 1857.

Besides our own, there is scarcely a nation in Christedom which makes color the badge of citizenship. Fagland and France are conspicuous illustrations of the fals ty of the assertion.—Exc. Journal.

England in its Indian possessions, France in Algeria and its colonies, not only make color and race exceptions to citizenship, but to other rights. England does not give trial by jury to its Hindeo subjects; nor does it allow the mediately or immediately, any municipal or political right.

The free-colored population of the West Indies are, w are inclined to thir k, no better off in the way of suffrag than our own. If the Journal can show that the votin class is more extended than here, the burden of proof lie

But we shall convict the Journal by an argument draws from the history of that chosen people, who it conten compare favorably with many European stocks. the republic of Liberia the right of suffrage is confined to

"black citizens," of a defined residence. All whites ar disfranchised! Africa itself sets up the test of color. [Alberry Argue

Anorusa House Divided Against Irsas,... The Fal River Monitor is out with a "double header tor gently gives Mr. Banks the go-by, and intimates intention of voting for the 'coming man." On the other hand, the publisher defines his position, and goes chertal by for Mr. Panks, and declines lending the columns of the nitor to the support of a nomination in opposition

rally and on Saturday for the West. They were from the Carliele barracks.